

Date: Sun, 16 May 93 18:00:22 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #594
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 16 May 93 Volume 93 : Issue 594

Today's Topics:

 ANS-135 BULLETINS
 Armed Forces Radio Day??
 Cellular Story in Washington Post
 DR130 MARS mod file
 How's a Honda Accord w/50W VHF?
 no-code defense
 question about Radio Shack 2-MTR HT
 Stacking dipoles for gain...
 VK2SG RTTY DX Notes, 14 May

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 16 May 93 21:54:04 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ANS-135 BULLETINS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-135.01
ARSENE LAUNCH A SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 135.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 15, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-135.01

ARSENE Successfully Launched 12-MAY-93 At 00:56 UTC

After a nominal launch from the Kourou, French Guiana spaceport on 12-MAY-1993 at 00:56 UTC, a new satellite has joined a proud family of satellites serving the amateur radio community. After some initial difficulties in establishing command of ARSENE after launch, a Paris ground command station did successfully command the Mode-S transmitter on late Thursday, 13-MAY-93, and started the flow of spacecraft telemetry from ARSENE. The capture of this telemetry is a very important step in order to ensure that all of ARSENE's subsystems are performing nominally in preparation for the firing of the ARSENE rocket motor. Once the telemetry has been analyzed, ground controllers will issue the command for ARSENE to fire its "apogee-kick-motor" in order to raise its dangerously low perigee to a considerably higher and safer altitude. The current "geostationary transfer orbit" is about 205 KM by 36,000 KM in altitude. After the first motor firing, ground controllers will study ARSENE's telemetry and then later fire the motor for a second time to achieve an orbit of 20,000 KM by 36,000 KM.

At the time that this AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletin was written, there was no further news of the status of the ARSENE motor firing. Please stay tuned to the various AMSAT HF and VHF nets for more information about ARSENE in the upcoming week.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank G0SUL (formerly G0/K8KA) of the University of Surrey and LW2DTZ of AMSAT-Argentina for the information which went into this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-135.02

SAREX SUMMARY: PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 135.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 15, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-135.03

KA3HDO Discusses The Issue Of SAREX General QSO Ops On STS-55 and STS-56

The SAREX Working Group has received several inquiries regarding the low number of general QSO contacts made during the STS-56 and the STS-55 SAREX missions. Because of these concerns, I felt it necessary to respond to this issue so that you are not left in the dark.

The Working Group, consisting of the ARRL, AMSAT, and the JSC ARC, was initially caught by surprise at the low number of general QSO contacts during these missions. We understand your concerns; however, it is very important that we all put the activities of these past two SAREX missions into perspective.

Please remember that SAREX is a SECONDARY payload. During both these missions, the shuttle crews were working various payload issues. For example, the shuttle crew on STS-56 was very busy working primary payload issues; particularly a high data-rate communications problem between the shuttle and the TDRSS and an Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI) problem on the flight deck. Moreover, power conservation was a main concern on STS-55 in an effort to extend the mission for the PRIMARY payload. Remember that when a problem or issue arises, SAREX will get a "back seat".

I have stated before that "The primary goal of SAREX is to spark student's interest in the science, technology, and communications fields by allowing them to talk to Space Shuttle astronauts using amateur radio." (See article entitled "SAREX Hardware Configurations and Flight Operations Support" in the September/October 1992 issue of the AMSAT Journal).

Remember, our prime sponsor of this activity is NASA's Office of Education. Moreover, I wrote in the article "As time permits, members of the SAREX flight crew will make random QSO contacts with hams on the ground." We cannot and should not guarantee a large quantity of random QSOs with the crew on any specific Shuttle mission. This is asking too much from the SAREX Working Group and NASA.

As I stated in the above mentioned article, SAREX is a multifaceted program which includes student education (prime goal), ham radio DXing, technical experimentation and crew-family contacts. You are aware from your own experiences that as you do more, you tend to focus less on one specific activity. As such, when SAREX flies all the operating modes (Voice, packet, SSTV and ATV-uplink) -- as was the case on STS-56 -- there is less time to do one specific mode. Please keep this mind in the future.

Packet radio operations are primarily performed when the Shuttle crew is busy with the primary or other secondary payloads. Because of the EMI issues on the flight deck and also the operations of other SAREX modes (school groups, ATV, etc.), the packet robot was only on 10-15% during the STS-56 mission. In addition, the critical power conservation measures on STS-55 resulted in the shutdown of the SAREX robot for more than half of this mission. Once we were given permission to turn on the packet robot, the SAREX antenna connector failed. Within 36 hours, the SAREX team requested and got permission from NASA to move the packet system into the German spacelab module and use the SAFEX shuttle bay-mounted antenna. This was quite a feat because we had to prove to NASA that flight safety would not be compromised if the system was left in the spacelab module during a real emergency. (Remember, during landing, the Shuttle flies like a glider and weight and balance is critical to ensure flight safety). Although the packet robot was on for a small percentage of these missions, over 300 international packet QSOs were accumulated on each mission.

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-135.03

SAREX SUMMARY: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 135.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 15, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-135.03

KA3HD0 Discusses The Issue Of SAREX General QSO Ops On STS-55 and STS-56

Date: 16 May 93 22:07:57 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Armed Forces Radio Day??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Scott -

By the time you read this, Armed Forces Day and the Crossband Test will be history. It was written up in the May QST on page 128 and I posted it on this forum about four weeks ago (as well as packet and a few other places that I could think of).

It happens every year on Armed Forces day, the third Saturday of May. The military MARS stations from the Air Force, Army, Navy-Marines and Coast Guard operate on their frequencies and listen in the ham bands. They work SSB, CW, Packet and RTTY, usually telling where they are listening. Sometimes the operators are the MARS operators due to the lack of ham volunteers; they do the best they can since they don't (normally) hold ham tickets or know about that aspect of communications (someone said "appliance operator").

I worked at AIR this year (AF Mars at Andrews AFB DC) and worked the 20 SSB meter position (14408/14292+ or minus). It's a lot of fun as well as proves the interoperability aspects of this type of operation.

Maybe next year we can get you involved.

jd

Date: 16 May 93 23:00:17 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Cellular Story in Washington Post
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I was away for a week and found a request for more info on the excerpt I posted from the Washington Post, concerning using a cellular phone to eavesdrop on other phones. I have lost the request. Considering the good postings which have followed on this subject, including someone who was present at the reported meeting, I'll not pursue this line further.

Bob W30TC

Date: Sun, 16 May 1993 20:10:03 GMT
From: csus.edu!netcom.com!wa2ise@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: DR130 MARS mod file
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

copied from packet:

Path: N6IIU!N6QMY!N6IYA!WA7SJN!WA7BHH!W7GCI!W7GCI!W0RA ...

Here is the expanded TX mod for the Alinco DR-130:

1. Open the top of the case by removing the three screws.
2. Locate the blue loop of wire near the display, facing toward you.
3. cut the blue loop of wire, and tape up the ends.
4. replace cover of the radio.
5. reset the radio by holding the function key down and turning on the power.

Here is also a cute little mod for the display:

Insted of seeing frequency display (147.585 etc.) You can have it read out like a business band radio (CH-1) by holding the VFO/M/W key and turning on the power.

-73- De Greg, N8PPZ

=====

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

ex AT&T Bell Lab Member Techinal Staff, currently a Sprint customer!

Date: Sun, 16 May 1993 11:34:51 GMT
From: mcsun!sun4n1!bsoatr!bsrofa!rob@uunet.uu.net
Subject: How's a Honda Accord w/50W VHF?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Faith Senie (fms@sw.stratus.com) wrote:

:> The bad news is that I still get RFI in my receiver... :-(

After removing the belt you know if it is the altenator... if it is bypass the rectifier diodes with a 100 pF. The problem you cure in this way is that the rectifier diodes can chop HF as in a modulator and hence modulate your HF. Receiving can be modultated the same way using the hf output of the receiver.

Regards,

Robert.

--

Robert Faass Email: rob@bsrofa.atr.bso.nl

Date: Mon, 17 May 1993 00:39:18 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!news.ucdavis.edu!othello.ucdavis.edu!
ez006683@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: no-code defense
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

system@mooch.sbs.com (Christopher Ogren) writes:

:
: True there exists no speed requirment in an international sense.
: Actually these are International Agreements. International Law is a
: very gray area. There does not really exist any true enforcing body.
: The UN may be construed by some in this way but it is more of a political
: body. I suppose code could fall under the Laws of the Seas which are

If so we are in big trouble, the fcc just said there is no more guarantee that marine morse code messages will be monitored. I don't recall the exact ramifications or extent of this policy/rule change but perhaps someone else does.

: certain standards which they felt were appropriate. But the fact still
: stands that Morse Code according to the international community is still
: an important means on communication on the HF frequencies. The IARU
: just reaffirmed this too.

Yes it is and probably will be for a very long time. As has been pointed out on numerous occasions receivers can be built very inexpensively and it can be used in poor band conditions. But voice, packet etc. are also very important means of communications on the HF frequencies. You CAN get a license to work on HF wothout proving a certain level of skill at communicating with these modes. Why should morse code receive special attention.

: > I didn't realize it was against the unwritten code to help other amateurs

: > with solder jobs etc. that they are unable to do for themselves.
spelling corrected above! It was mine! ;-)
: You missed the point entirely. It is one thing to help an amatuer with
: a solder job. I often do this myself. But he was making a point that
: it is a sad state of affairs when an amateur cannot even put a connector
: on coax. IT IS NOT DIFFICULT! This should be able to be accomplished
: by any license class right down to novice. Geez, get an ARRL handbook
: and follow it's intructions for putting on a connector. It is pretty
: clear if you can read English. Mybe they are nervous of messing up but
: that's ok too. That's how a person can learn sometimes...by their
: mistakes. It's not like coax is very expensive.

NO! you missed the point. there was no reference to the amateurs license class or anything else. It is true that there are a lot of amateurs that know very little of what you and I think they should. And we probably agree on most of those things. But that has nothing to do with what license class they hold. The license class was implied to be technician but I would guess that the original poster doesn't even know. Further more these are things that need to be addressed in the technical portion of the exam. I fail to see a correlation between learning a "language" and soldering a coaxial connector.

: JJust yesterday on my way to work I was listening to two amateurs talk
: about mulit-mode data controllers. One was affraid to install his new
: MFJ 1278 because he couldn't figure out how to make a cord for keying
: the tx or receiving audio. Now come on folks. That is really sad. It
: is very very very basic. Any amateur (in theory) should be able to

They must not have been no-coders unless:

- 1) There's a no-code technician that actually paid your \$4,000 dues
- 2) They were actually smart enough to figure out your PL on their own
- 3) You actually listen to repeaters who accept no-codes on.
- 4) perhaps you are not quite as elitist and hateful as your co-workers

I really hope it is 4!!

[Point of agreement left out for (brevity?)]

: > Many people are violently against the right thing look at the freedom
: > riders in the south. I'm not drawing a direct comparison but realize that
: > just because a majority of a group want something to happen means that is
: > the right thing.

:
: OH really! I would have to disagree with you there. So you could also
: justify that argument in South Africa. Couldn't you? Being that we are
: a democracy what the "people" want is always the RIGHT thing. Whether
: or not that causes harm to ourselves at some point is of lesser
: importance. We cause more harm to ourselves by abandoning our belief
: in majority rule.

You seem ti misunderstand I meant that the southern *Majority* was wrong not the freedom riders! And you are right, I can apply the same to S.A. Just because the "majority" (I realize they aren't really) want apartheid doesn't mean it is a defensible position. NO! what the "people" want is not always the right thing, in fact one of the major reasons for the judiciary branch of our government is to protect the rights of the minority from the whim of the majority. Even the legislature understands this. Remember, the senate is not population based. Can you say filibuster? (not sure I can spell it :-)) If you ever read the federalists papers you would know that simple majority rule was NOT the intention at all.

[Two more points of agreement not covered]

: It seems a bunch of people think SBS sites only bash. We practice what
: we preach here in RI. We are part of an 2 meter FM code practice net
: and also work with the Ocean State Amateur's Net which attempts to
: answer any and all questions amteurs have regarding policy, theory, or
: operating tips. We especially encourage new amateur's to check in every
: week. Yes, we unsing SBS sites might seem critical but we practice what
: we preach! I am not some P.C. wishy washy ham who likes to see things
: going down the toilet like they are.

If I felt that were the case I would have killed all files from that site.

There is one person at your site who has acted as such an ass as to no longer rec. replies to most of his posts, from anybody. You seem to be willing to discuss the topic openly and reasonably. I hope that doesn't lose you any friends at work :-)) I am glad that you practice what you preach. If we all did that it would be much easier to tell the jerks from the sincere. As far as P.C. goes, what have I said that made you feel I wanted you to edit yourself in a way to prevent you from voicing your opinion as you see fit? I am very much against PC because it hides the bigots, racists, homophobes, xenophobes, anti-semites etc. behind euphamisms.

Dan

--

```
*-----*
* Daniel D. Todd      Packet: KC6UUD@WA6RDH.#nocal.ca.usa      *
*                      Internet: DDTODD@ucdavis.edu             *
*                      Snail Mail: 1750 Hanover #102            *
*                      Davis CA 95616                          *
*-----*
*      I do not speak for the University of California....    *
*      and it sure as hell doesn't speak for me!!            *
*-----*
```

Date: Sun, 16 May 93 10:15:46 PST
From: pacbell.com!pacbell!sactoh0!beagle!chandler@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: question about Radio Shack 2-MTR HT
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jones@sj.ate.slb.com (Clark Jones) writes:

> Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.uucp) wrote:
> : You should analyze your operating style. If you want to do mostly
> : beltloop operation, then the HT is for you. But if most of your
> : operating will be in the car, or at home, then a mobile with a
> : quick release bracket is likely a much better choice. You can get
> : a 2 meter mobile for little more than the HT, maybe less after you
> : figure in the amp and external mic and speaker.
>
> ___WHERE???___ Gary, I don't consider \$500 to be a "little more" than \$200,
> which is the rumored sale price for the RS HT. Also, all of the mobile
> rigs I've looked at lately (not very seriously, though, as I don't have
> the \$500+ to buy one) have the problem of wide-band RX. I'd really like
> to hear if you know of a mobile rig that is truly only a little more than
> the RS HT, and also has the narrow front end! (BTW, I'll restrict it to
> "new", not a recycled Micor! ;-)
>
> --
> Disclaimer: The opinions expressed above are mine and not those of Schlumberg
> because they are NOT covered by the patent agreement!
>
> Phone: (602) 345-3638 Internet: jones@sj.ate.slb.com
> Packet: N7RPQ@K7BUC.AZ.USA.NA RF: N7RPQ
> Snail: Clark Jones, Schlumberger Technologies, 7855 S. River Pkwy #116, Tempe
> AZ 85284-1825

One can buy 2 meter mobiles for a little more than \$300. I picked up a Yaesu FT-2400 for about \$325 and by the time I got the accessories to put it in the car, the total was about \$450. I ran a HT for about a year in my car, and now that I have a mobile, will never do that again. No more holding the HT by your ear so you can hear it. Even with a \$200 HT, by the time you buy an external antenna, amp and speaker mike, the cost comes out within about \$50. I would definately recommend a mobile versus an HT. I have not had any problems with the front end on my 2400 but I have not been downtown with it yet either. Even

Jim Chandler, N0VAH
jwc@sactoh0.sac.ca.us
sactoh0!beagle!chandler

Date: Sun, 16 May 1993 11:46:57 GMT
From: mcsun!sun4nl!bsoatr!bsrofa!rob@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Stacking dipoles for gain...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

David Josephson (davidj@rahul.net) wrote:
: In <1993May10.134924@kuttner.sfc.sony.com> weaver@kuttner.sfc.sony.com (Eric
Weaver) writes:

:> I don't think 5/8 wave spacing would be useful for much. Stick to
:> one wavelength,

Why not 1/2 wavelength: it will add up to 0 in the vertical plane...

Robert.

--

Robert Faass Email: rob@bsrofa.atr.bso.nl

Date: Sun, 16 May 93 23:30:39 GMT
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mstar!n8emr!bulletin@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: VK2SG RTTY DX Notes, 14 May
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

=====
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
=====

SB DX @ ALLBBS \$RTDX0514
VK2SG RTTY DX Notes, 14 May
VK2SG RTTY DX Notes for week ending 14 May 1993 (BID RTDX0514)

Congratulations to fellow Editor, Luciano, I5FLN, who received
official notice from ARRL that he has qualified for DXCC Mixed and
Phone Top of the Honor Roll.

Our thanks this week go to CE3GDN, DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Node of the
Central Europe DX Cluster, I5FLN, KE6XJ, N4SO, N5PSI, OH2LU, VP8CIL,
WB2CJL, ZS5S, 5X1XT, 9X5LJ, and the NJ0M Node of the Twin Cities DX
Packet Cluster Network.

Bandpass:

Friday 7

0017-14085	UL7PBY	
0032-14089	HK0DPA	
0038-14082	9K2IC	
0359-14089	EA8RA	
0531-14086	5X1XT	
1131-21082	VQ9MW	
1716-21088	UM8MU	
1723-14086	E05U	Prefix Ukraine QSL via PA3BUD

Saturday 8

0049-14091	KP4CKY	
0052-14087	C02RA	
0242-14086	LU6FEM	
0313-14089	XE2XX	
0344-14080	ZL3AFT	
0522-14088	5X1XT	
0712-14087	ZL1AM0	
1236-14084	RC2AZ	
1253-14091	VK2RT	
1419-14087	5B4ABU	
1520-14085	UL9P	
1550-21080	CN8NP	FEC
1649-14081	S51DX	
1654-21089	V51GB	

Sunday 9

0020-14082	9K2IC	
0030-14084	S92ZM	
0201-14085	KG4CB	QSL via WD4APE
0205-14089	0A4JD	
0322-14090	ZL3GQ	
0420-14076	HC1DWD	PACTOR
0613-14087	4N4ENS	QSL DJ0JV
0628-14083	5B4ABU	
1358-21088	5Z4TT	QSL via SP5BUD
1940-21090	5T5KH	QSL via WB8LFO
1957-21085	VP8CIL	
2129-14088	5X1XT	

Monday 10

0214-14086	YV5KWS	
0218-14086	ZF1WM	
1625-21072	T5KJ	ARQ
1635-14090	RT7U	
1644-14084	OD5PL	

1734-14087 V51GB
2122-21083 5X1XT
2156-14080 ZD8DEZ QSL Dez Watson, 12 Chadswell Heights, Lichfield,
Staffordshire, WS 13 6BH, England
2233-14088 LU2EIO
2332-14083 5X1XT
2336-14089 9Y4NED
2338-14089 AL7NO

Tuesday 11

0716-14086 FK2XA
1226-21081 YI1RL
1235-14089 EA9NP
1322-21081 DU1CSU
1520-21081 YI10MR QSL Omar, Box 27104, Baghdad Iraq (No \$-IRCs only)
1933-21087 VP8CIL
1934-21085 5T5KH
1955-21090 5Z4TT
2005-14084 OD5PL
2040-14087 TA7M
2118-14085 HH2JR
2122-14083 5X1XT
2214-14091 UA0QI

Wednesday 12

0021-14085 S58AA
0031-14083 T92ENS (ex-4N4ENS)
0217-14084 OA4CN
0300-14086 UV3PF
2021-21086 9Y4VU
2308-14091 EA6PZ

Thursday 13

0248-14087 HC6IM
0425-14088 VE8MN

Notes of Interest:

5X1XT went QRT 12 May after over 1300 RTTY QSOs. QSL to WF5T.

Wiesbaden Amateur Radio Club (DA1WA) will sign HB0/DA1WA on RTTY,
AMTOR, and PACTOR from 28 May-6 June. QSLs from NA to KN6G, Box 4205,
APO AE 09192. All others to DJ0LC.

QSL cards from May/June 1992 4J1FS are being received from OH2BU. That
operation netted 74495 QSOs (unofficial Dxpedition world record), be
patient. For 100% QSL, that is a stack of cards 24 feet, 10 inches

high! 1195 QSOs were RTTY.

New QSL route for VP8CIL is PO Box 160, Stanley, (instead of PO Box 400) or direct to G0EHR.

Portions of this bulletin may be excerpted, as long as credit is given to the "VK2SG RTTY DX Notes".

Sending your Bandpass and Notes of Interest for next week's bulletin to I5FLN @ ZS5S.ZAF.AF or I5FLN @ 9X5LJ.#KGL.RWA.AF

73 es Good Hunting de Jules W2JGR @ CE3GDN.#STGO.CHL.SA

Edited for Pactor and Packet by N6EQZ
/EX
SP KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA

Date: (null)
From: (null)

The SAREX Working Group has discussed the need to provide very limited scheduled opportunities for general QSO operations in addition to any random times the crew can afford to operate. One or two opportunities per mission would allow hams and nonscheduled school groups to hear and potentially work the Shuttle astronauts on a pre-defined schedule. We will carefully consider this option in the months ahead. Please note, however, that the earliest that this could be accommodated is on the STS-58 mission this summer. We will keep you posted.

Effective and reliable communications is always important in this hobby. I hope the above bridges that gap and helps you better understand the activities that transpired on these two missions and the priorities of the Space Shuttle and SAREX missions. If you have any further questions or comments, please direct them to me at ka3hdo@amsat.org or via my callbook address. I will try to respond to you as best I can. On behalf of the SAREX Working Group, we invite you to continue your pursuit of the ultimate DX contact -- that with a crew member on the Space Shuttle!

73,

Frank H. Bauer, KA3HDO
AMSAT-NA V.P. for Manned Space Programs

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-135.04
AMSAT OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 135.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 15, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-135.04

AMSAT Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date	UTC	Mode	Phs	NCS	Alt NCS
23-May-93	0030	B	156	VE2LVC	W9ODI
30-May-93	0000	B	62	N7NQM	W5IU

Any stations with information on current events would be most welcome. Also, those interested in discussing technical issues or who have questions about any particular aspect of OSCAR statellite operations are encouraged to join the OPS Nets. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as the NCS.

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

SSTV sessions will be held on Saturdays and Sundays UTC:

Mode J	Downlink 435.980 MHz
Mode B after J	Downlink 145.960 MHz

OPS NETS will take priority, look for SSTV activity immediately after the net. SSTVer's are invited to join the Net to make schedules at other times if desired.

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT \$ANS-135.05
WEEKLY OSCAR STATUS REPORTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 135.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 15, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: \$ANS-135.05

Weekly OSCAR Status Reports: 15-MAY-93

AO-13: ATTITUDE CHANGE

L QST *** AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE *** 1993 May 10 - May 31

Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 130 ! Omnis MA 250 - MA 60
Mode-BS : MA 130 to MA 180 !<- S transponder; B trsp. is ON
Mode-S : MA 180 to MA 190 !<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF
Mode-LS : MA 190 to MA 195 !<- S beacon + L transponder
Mode-JL : MA 195 to MA 210 ! Blon/Blat 210/0
Mode-B : MA 210 to MA 256 ! Move to attitude 120/0, May 31

Please don't uplink to Mode-B during MA 180-190. Doing so will interfere with Mode-S operations. Mode-S will be ON for nearly 3 hours, from MA 130 to MA 195. New Mode-S stations appear daily. During MA 130-180, Mode-S stations will have to endure the coupling from Mode-B users operating between the downlink passband between 145.880 - 145.920 MHz. Either work between them, use them as test signals or go X-band. From MA 180-190 is Mode-S transponder exclusive (plus Mode-B beacon). MA 190-195 is Mode S beacon (plus Mode-L transponder). [G3RUH/VK5AGR/DB20S]

F0-20: The F0-20 Ground Control Station, JJ1ZUT, announced that F0-20's operational schedule during the month of May will be as follows:

Analog Mode Operation(in UTC):

May 19 10:20 <---> May 20 10:40

May 26 10:50 <---> May 27 11:08

At all other times, expect the digital mode and BBS to be in operation.
[JJ1WTK/3]

AO-16: Operating normally and has a number of interesting educational files regarding the W0-18 spectrometer experiment. [WH6I]

L0-19: Operating normally. [WH6I]

U0-22: Operating normally. [WH6I]

K0-23: The KITSAT-OSCAR-23 Bulletin Board System (BBS) has been up-and-down lately. The RAM disk was wiped out and old files were lost. However, recently, the BBS has been up for a few days now and so files are accumulating again. There is a pair of new earth images available for downloading. There have been some questions about the operation of K0-23's receivers, and opinions differ. If you find that one receiver doesn't work, then try the other one. This may have been a software problem, since it seems to have resolved with software re-start. [WH6I]

W0-18: W0-18 is still getting great pictures from the on-board camera. The spectrometer software has also been uploaded at last. The spectrometer seems to be working well, and either it or the camera can now be selected on command. Software for decoding & analysis of the spectrometer data has reportedly been uploaded onto AO-16 and L0-19. Work is progressing on the improvements and updates to WeberWare. New code for the spacecraft which

will allow doubling of video fields is also under consideration. If completed, this would improve the quality of the photos, although it will take longer to collect 100% of the data. [WD8QCN]

RS-10: RK3KPK, the Ground Controller for all of the RS satellites and operator RS3A reports an incredible flurry of DX activity on the RS birds during the past 10 days. RK3KPK reports that he has heard stations from the US, Russia, Europe, Australia, Brazil, and South Africa on the RS birds. RK3KPK uses a 100 watt RF output transmitter into a ground-plane antenna and a 3 element Yagi antenna in order to receive signals from RS-10. He invites all to use RS-10's special channel with its uplink frequency of 145.850 MHz and a downlink frequency of 29.350 MHz. In a final note from RK3KPK, he also reports that RS-15 will be launched later this year. He added that RS-15 is currently in Moscow and is ready for launch. [RK3KPK @ RK3KP.#MSK.RUS.EU]

MIR: VE3BR0 reported that heard one of the cosmonauts calling stations in the US on 16-MAY-1993 on a pass that began at his QTH around 18:42 UTC. The downlink frequency was 145.550 MHz FM. [VE3BR0]

The AMSAT NEWS Service (ANS) is looking for volunteers to contribute weekly OSCAR status reports. If you have a favorite OSCAR which you work on a regular basis and would like to contribute to this bulletin, please send your observations to WD0HHU at his CompuServe address of 70524,2272, on INTERNET at wd0hhu@amsat.org, or to his local packet BBS in the Denver, CO area, WD0HHU @ W0LJF.#NECO.CO.USA.NOAM. Also, if you find that the current set of orbital elements are not generating the correct AOS/LOS times at your QTH, PLEASE INCLUDE THAT INFORMATION AS WELL. The information you provide will be of value to all OSCAR enthusiasts.

/EX

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #594
